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FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS OBSERVER MISSION IN LIBERIA

Report of the Secretary-General

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The question of Liberia was first considered by the Security Council on 22 January 1991, when the President of the Council issued a statement commending the efforts of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) in promoting peace in Liberia (S/22133). The Security Council called upon the parties to the conflict in Liberia to respect the cease-fire they had entered into and which was being monitored by the ECOWAS Cease-fire Monitoring Group (ECOMOG). At a subsequent meeting of the Security Council, on 7 May 1992, the Council again commended ECOWAS for its efforts in bringing peace to Liberia and noted that the Yamoussoukro IV Accord (S/24815), which provided a framework for demobilization and the electoral process, entered into by the parties on 30 October 1991, offered the best possible framework for a peaceful resolution of the Liberian conflict (S/23886).

2. Following a breakdown of the cease-fire, the Security Council, in its resolution 788 (1992) of 19 November 1992, inter alia, once again called upon all parties to the conflict in Liberia to respect and implement the cease-fire and various accords of the peace process; decided, under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, that all States should, for the purposes of establishing peace and stability in Liberia, immediately implement a general and complete embargo on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Liberia, with the exception of weapons and military equipment destined for the sole use of the peace-keeping forces of ECOWAS in Liberia; and requested the Secretary-General to dispatch urgently a Special Representative to Liberia to evaluate the situation, and to report to the Council on the implementation of the resolution as soon as possible.

3. In pursuance of resolution 788 (1992), the Secretary-General appointed a Special Representative. As an interim measure the Special Representative was assisted by a Senior Political Affairs Officer from the Department of Political Affairs.

4. On 26 March 1993, the Security Council, having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the question of Liberia (S/25402), adopted resolution 813 (1993), by which it, inter alia, reaffirming its belief that the Yamoussoukro IV Accord of 30 October 1991 offered the best possible framework for a peaceful resolution of the Liberian conflict by creating the necessary climate and conditions for free and fair elections in Liberia, commended ECOWAS for its efforts to restore peace, security and stability in Liberia and the Organization of African Unity (OAU) for its efforts in support of the peace process in Liberia; requested the Secretary-General to discuss with ECOWAS and the parties concerned the contribution the United Nations could make in support of the implementation of the Yamoussoukro IV Accord, including the deployment of United Nations observers.

5. Based on a further report of the Secretary-General of 2 August 1993 on Liberia (S/26200), the Security Council adopted resolution 856 (1993) on 10 August 1993, by which it, inter alia, welcoming the signing, under the auspices of ECOWAS, on 25 July 1993, at Cotonou of a Peace Agreement between the Interim Government of National Unity of Liberia (IGNU), the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) and the United Liberation Movement for Democracy

(ULIMO), looked forward to the report of the Secretary-General on the proposed establishment of the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia (UNOMIL); welcomed the decision of the Secretary-General to send a technical team to Liberia to gather and evaluate information relevant to the proposed establishment of UNOMIL; and approved the dispatch to Liberia as soon as possible of an advance team of 30 military observers to participate in the work of the Joint Cease-fire Monitoring Committee, including in particular to monitor, investigate and report cease-fire violations in conjunction with the Committee, the mandate of the advanced team to expire within three months.

6. The Peace Agreement signed at Cotonou on 25 July 1993 called on ECOMOG to play the primary role in implementing its provisions and for the United Nations to observe and monitor the neutral implementation of those provisions.

7. Pursuant to resolution 856 (1993), the Secretary-General presented a report to the Security Council on 9 September 1993 (S/26422) proposing the establishment of UNOMIL, including the scope of its operation, together with an explanation of the respective roles and responsibilities of UNOMIL and ECOMOG in the implementation of the Peace Agreement and of how the coordination between UNOMIL and ECOMOG would be ensured. The Secretary-General recommended that the successful holding of elections, which, in accordance with the Peace Agreement, are scheduled to take place seven months from the signing of the Agreement (February/March 1994), would signal the end of the proposed UNOMIL operation.

8. On 17 September 1993, the Secretary-General provided the Council with an addendum to his report (S/26422/Add.1 and Corr.1), which indicated that the preliminary cost related to the establishment and deployment of UNOMIL for a seven-month period was estimated at $42.6 million. Based on the concept of operations outlined in his main report (S/26422), it was estimated that UNOMIL would consist of 303 military observers, 20 military medical personnel, 45 military engineers, 129 international and 123 local staff.

9. With respect to the method of financing, the Secretary-General indicated in paragraph 3 of the addendum to his report that, should the Security Council agree to the establishment and deployment of UNOMIL, he would recommend to the General Assembly that the cost relating thereto should be considered an expense of the Organization to be borne by Member States in accordance with Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations and that the assessment to be levied on Member States should be credited to a special account to be established for that purpose.

10. Having considered the report of the Secretary-General (S/26422, Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1), the Security Council adopted resolution 866 (1993) on 22 September 1993, by which it, inter alia, decided to establish UNOMIL under its authority and under the direction of the Secretary-General through his Special Representative for a period of seven months, subject to the proviso that it would continue beyond 16 December 1993 only upon a review by the Council based on a report from the Secretary-General on whether or not substantive progress had been made towards the implementation of the Peace Agreement and other measures aimed at establishing a lasting peace in Liberia; welcomed the steps taken by the Secretary-General in the establishment of a Trust Fund, which would assist in supporting troops of participating ECOMOG countries and in the deployment of necessary additional troops, assist in mine-clearing and

humanitarian activities, as well as the electoral process; and called on Member States to support the peace process in Liberia by contributing to the Trust Fund.

11. The mandate of UNOMIL consists of the following:

(a) To receive and investigate all reports on alleged incidents of violations of the cease-fire agreement and, if the violation cannot be corrected, to report its findings to the Violations Committee established pursuant to the Peace Agreement and to the Secretary-General;

(b) To monitor compliance with other elements of the Peace Agreement, including at points on Liberia's border with Sierra Leone and other neighbouring countries, and to verify its impartial application, and in particular to assist in the monitoring and compliance with the embargo on delivery of arms and military equipment to Liberia and the cantonment, disarmament and demobilization of combatants;

(c) To observe and verify the election process, including the legislative and presidential elections to be held in accordance with the provisions of the Peace Agreement;

(d) To assist, as appropriate, in the coordination of humanitarian assistance activities in the field in conjunction with the existing United Nations humanitarian relief operation;

(e) To develop a plan and assess financial requirements for the demobilization of combatants;

(f) To report on any major violations of international humanitarian law to the Secretary-General;

(g) To train ECOMOG engineers in mine clearance and, in cooperation with ECOMOG, coordinate the identification of mines and assist in the clearance of mines and unexploded bombs;

(h) Without participation in enforcement operations, to coordinate with ECOMOG in the discharge of ECOMOG's separate responsibilities both formally, through the Violations Committee, and informally.

II. INITIAL MEASURES AUTHORIZING COMMITMENTS FOR THE UNITED NATIONS OBSERVER MISSION IN LIBERIA

12. In order to act immediately on the Security Council's decision in its resolution 856 (1993) to dispatch to Liberia as soon as possible an advance team of 30 observers, inter alia, to participate in the work of the Joint Cease-fire Monitoring Committee for a period of three months, the Secretary-General sought the concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to enter into commitments in an amount not to exceed $3,614,400, under the provision of General Assembly resolution 46/187 of 20 December 1991 relating to unforeseen and extraordinary expenses for the biennium 1992-1993. The commitment request included an amount of $164,700 authorized by the Secretary-

General to meet the cost of the technical survey mission to Liberia under the authority granted to him in paragraph 1 (a) of General Assembly resolution 46/187. By a letter dated 20 September 1993, the Advisory Committee authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments not exceeding $3.3 million, including the amount of $164,700 related to the cost of the technical survey mission.

III. STRUCTURE OF THE UNITED NATIONS OBSERVER MISSION IN LIBERIA

13. UNOMIL is headed by a Special Representative of the Secretary-General and is composed of military and civilian components. The military component is entrusted to the Chief Military Observer reporting to the Secretary-General through the Special Representative. The civilian components of UNOMIL include the necessary political and administrative personnel who will be involved in humanitarian activities and electoral assistance, as may be required.

IV. CONCEPT OF THE OPERATION

14. As called for in the Peace Agreement, ECOMOG would create buffer zones along the Liberian borders and supervise the cantonment, disarmament and demobilization of combatants. For operational purposes, ECOMOG has divided Liberia into four sectors: Eastern, Northern, Western and Greater Monrovia. ECOMOG will station troops throughout the four sectors and will, inter alia, undertake the recovery of arms and patrol areas where ECOMOG does not have stationary troops. In order to fulfil the requirements of the Peace Agreement, ECOMOG is expanding its forces in the country by 4,000 troops to be deployed throughout the mission area.

15. Since the role foreseen for UNOMIL is to monitor and verify the implementation of the Peace Agreement, its concept of operations must necessarily be parallel to that of ECOMOG. UNOMIL would thus have four regional headquarters co-located with ECOMOG's four sector headquarters; deploy observer teams in concert with ECOMOG deployment, including border crossings, airports, seaports, cantonment sites and armouries; and monitor and verify cantonment, disarmament, the storage of recovered arms, ammunition and explosives, and demobilization. Although UNOMIL and ECOMOG would collaborate closely in their operations, this would not impede UNOMIL's ability to operate independently as required. UNOMIL investigation teams would be stationed at the four regional headquarters (with two teams at the Northern regional headquarters) and have mobile investigation teams to accompany ECOMOG patrols.

16. The respective roles and relationship between UNOMIL and ECOMOG in implementing the Peace Agreement are enumerated in paragraphs 14 and 15 and annex II of the report of the Secretary-General (S/26422).

17. It is estimated that 303 military observers will be required for the UNOMIL operation. This would provide for 41 teams composed of 6 observers per team (investigation teams, airport teams, seaport teams, border-crossing teams and cantonment-site teams), 25 military observers stationed at UNOMIL headquarters in Monrovia and 8 observers stationed at each of the four regional headquarters,

reporting to the Chief Military Observer. The military observers will be supported by the necessary administrative staff.

18. Since UNOMIL observers would be widely dispersed throughout the entire Liberian territory, they would need the support of a communications unit of 25 people to establish a communications network and to staff radio centres at UNOMIL headquarters in Monrovia and at regional headquarters on a 24-hour, seven-day-a-week basis. This unit would be composed of civilian personnel under a contractual arrangement, with equipment provided by the United Nations. UNOMIL would also require a military medical unit consisting of a minimum of 20 staff.

19. Based on the recommendation of the planning mission, five engineering units consisting of a total of 45 military personnel would be deployed to conduct reconnaissance of the locations at regional headquarters and team sites and to initiate required infrastructure repairs based on local procurement of materials, to the extent possible, and the use of local personnel. The engineering units would also work with ECOMOG engineers in the rehabilitation and reconstruction of cantonment sites and in the repair of bridges necessary for peace-keeping and humanitarian assistance activities. The units could, at a later stage, also assist with the repair of roads, airports and public works as a confidence-building measure and to normalize the situation in the country. Each engineering unit consists of one civil engineer, three supervisors and five specialists such as electricians and mechanics.

20. In view of the wide dispersal of the military observers and of the extremely difficult terrain in which they will have to operate, a minimum of six utility helicopters and a short take-off and landing bush-type aircraft are required.

21. In order to provide UNOMIL with the resources necessary to start up the operation quickly, it was deemed essential that equipment, particularly vehicles, office furnishings and supplies, be transferred to the mission area from the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) as soon as possible. This would require the provision of airlifting facilities to Liberia, at least in the initial stages.

22. As stated in paragraph 13 above, ECOMOG is planning to expand its forces in Liberia by another 4,000 troops. While some of the new ECOMOG troop-contributing countries may not be members of ECOWAS, they would be members of OAU and their troops would be under the command and control of the ECOMOG Field Commander.

V. HUMANITARIAN AND DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

23. The United Nations system initiated emergency relief activities in Liberia in December 1990 when the United Nations Special Coordinator's Office in Liberia (UNSCOL) was established, focusing initially on the desperate situation in the Monrovia area. Later, in 1991, the operation was expanded to address the needs of Liberians throughout the country. Regional arrangements were also made to respond to the problems of the estimated 750,000 Liberians who fled to neighbouring countries, primarily Guinea, Côte d'Ivoire and Sierra Leone.

24. Every effort has been made to maintain a coordinated United Nations response to all needs arising from the Liberian crisis. UNSCOL is responsible for programmes and other humanitarian activities in Liberia. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees is responsible for field coordination at the subregional level with respect to refugees and returnees. United Nations resident coordinators in the host countries are responsible for national programmes and activities with respect to affected host country populations. At United Nations Headquarters, overall responsibility for coordinating the relief programmes is vested in the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs.

25. Since the outbreak of the Liberian crisis, the Secretary-General has issued several appeals to the international community for emergency and humanitarian assistance to Liberia. Donations of $146.7 million have been received in response to those appeals (A/48/392 and Corr.1).

26. The signing of the Cotonou Agreement offers the promise of a permanent solution to the political and military crisis in Liberia and thus of the resumption of normal economic and social life. Under the Agreement, the parties agreed that every effort should be made to deliver humanitarian assistance to all Liberians and to create conditions that would allow refugees and displaced persons to return to their places of origin. In addition, the assistance must expand to respond to the demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants. As a consequence, the planning mission recommended that the United Nations humanitarian assistance operation in Liberia be supplemented by two additional Professionals and six United Nations Volunteers to be stationed at Monrovia and in the field to assist in the coordination of humanitarian assistance activities.

VI. MINE-CLEARING OPERATIONS

27. As indicated above, the Cotonou Agreement provides that convoys of humanitarian assistance should travel to all areas of Liberia through the most direct routes. However, the presence of mines and unexploded bombs continues to impede the freedom of movement of peace-keeping troops, military observers and relief workers.

28. At present the capacity for mine clearance and bomb disposal in Liberia is limited. The planning mission reviewed various options and recommended the hiring of two international mine-clearance instructors to train ECOMOG engineers in mine clearance. UNOMIL and ECOMOG would coordinate the identification of mines and would assist in mine clearance. UNOMIL would ensure coordination with humanitarian agencies, ECOMOG and United Nations military observers in order to prioritize mine-clearance activities. The Liberian parties and ECOMOG agreed in principle to participate in the mine-clearance plan. The mine-clearance instructors would be attached to the military component of UNOMIL. ECOMOG would provide security to mine-clearance activities.

VII. ELECTIONS

29. In accordance with the Peace Agreement, general and presidential elections are to take place approximately seven months after the signing of the Agreement. The Liberian National Transitional Government, through the Liberian Elections Commission, which would consist of representatives of the three parties, would be responsible for organizing and holding elections.

30. An electoral component would be required by UNOMIL to enable it to observe, verify and monitor the election process as requested by the Liberian parties and ECOWAS. The electoral component of UNOMIL would consist of 13 Professionals, 40 United Nations Volunteers and the necessary support staff. It would be headed by a Chief Electoral Officer supported by a deputy and three other Professionals based at UNOMIL headquarters. The component would also consist of electoral units located at the four regional headquarters. Each unit would comprise a Regional Electoral Coordinator, supported by an assistant and electoral teams each consisting of two United Nations Volunteers. In total, there would be 20 such teams operating out of the regional headquarters. During the voting period, electoral observers numbering around 200 would be required for a two-week period in order to monitor and verify the elections.

VIII. VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS

31. The Secretary-General hereby appeals to Member States to make advances, on a voluntary basis, to meet the initial expenses of UNOMIL, pending formal action by the General Assembly. The Secretary-General also appeals to all Governments to consider making available voluntary contributions in support of the emplacement and continuing operation of UNOMIL.

32. In a report to the Security Council (S/26200), the Secretary-General informed the Council of the request from ECOWAS for the establishment of a voluntary trust fund that could be utilized, inter alia, to enable African countries to send reinforcements to ECOMOG and to provide necessary assistance to countries already participating in ECOMOG. In a letter dated 27 August 1993 (S/26376), the Secretary-General was informed by the President of the Security Council that the Council would support the establishment of a voluntary trust fund for Liberia to finance the implementation of the Cotonou Accord, including deployment of ECOMOG peace-keeping troops, demobilization of combatants, elections and humanitarian assistance.

33. Accordingly, a trust fund entitled "Trust Fund for the Implementation of the Cotonou Accord on Liberia" was established by the Secretary-General on 23 September 1993. As at 31 October 1993, a voluntary contribution of $1 million had been received from the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, earmarked specifically for humanitarian activities. In addition, a pledge of $19,830,000 to support the transport, equipping and maintenance of the expanded ECOMOG peace-keeping force called for in the Cotonou Accord was received from the Government of the United States of America.

IX. COST ESTIMATE FOR THE PERIOD FROM 22 SEPTEMBER 1993 TO 21 APRIL 1994

34. The total cost of UNOMIL for the period from 22 September 1993 to 21 April 1994, including the cost related to the technical survey mission and the advance team of 30 military observers, has been estimated at $43,509,200 gross ($42,603,800 net). That amount is $939,200 gross more than the amount originally estimated in the addendum to the report of the Secretary-General (S/26422/Add.1) owing to mission subsistence allowance rate increases, higher travel cost estimates and additional requirements related to the demobilization of ex-combatants. A breakdown by budget line item of the cost estimate is contained in annex I to the present report. Supplementary information providing a detailed description of the expenditure under each line item is provided in annex II. Annex V, section A, provides the proposed civilian and military staffing table of UNOMIL, annex VI provides an organizational chart of UNOMIL and annex VII details the functional titles and job descriptions of the proposed posts in the Professional category and above. Civilian staff and related costs are shown in annex VIII. Annex IX provides the distribution of civilian personnel by office and annex X gives the distribution of vehicles by office.

X. COST ESTIMATE FOR THE LIQUIDATION OF THE MISSION

35. It is projected that the liquidation of UNOMIL will be completed by 30 June 1994. The cost for the liquidation phase, estimated at $3,512,200 gross ($3,347,800 net), is presented in annex III and covers the requirements for the closure of the Mission, with supplementary information provided in annex IV. The proposed staffing table for the liquidation phase is shown in annex V, section B, and details on civilian staff and related costs are shown in annex VIII, section C.

XI. DISPOSITION OF ASSETS

36. It is proposed that, upon completion of UNOMIL, equipment that conforms with established standards and is considered compatible with existing equipment, or will be of use in future peace-keeping operations, will be placed in reserve. Items that are not compatible with existing equipment or are considered not of use in the future will be disposed of locally. A full report on the disposal of the assets of UNOMIL will be submitted to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and to the General Assembly at a later session.

XII. FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION

37. The Secretary-General recommends the establishment of a special account for UNOMIL to be administered in accordance with financial regulation 6.6 for the purpose of accounting for income received and expenditure made in respect of the Mission. The financial accounts will be kept in accordance with the approved mandate period. Should the mandate of UNOMIL be extended by the Security

Council, appropriate additional accounting arrangement may be proposed to the General Assembly.

XIII. ACTION TO BE TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS FORTY-EIGHTH SESSION

38. The action that would appear to be required at present in connection with the financing of UNOMIL, including the amount of $3.3 million authorized by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, is the appropriation and apportionment of the amount of $47,021,400 gross ($45,951,600 net) covering the operation of UNOMIL for the period from 22 September 1993 to 21 April 1994 ($43,509,200 gross, $42,603,800 net) and for the liquidation phase of the mission from 22 April to 30 June 1994 ($3,512,200 gross, $3,347,800 net).

ANNEX I

Cost estimate for the period from 22 September 1993 to 21 April 1994

Summary statement

(United States dollars)

		Cost estimate
1.	Military personnel costs	
	(a) Military observers	
	Mission subsistence allowance	5 755 600
	Travel costs	2 944 000
	Clothing and equipment allowance	35 100
		8 734 700
	(b) Military contingents	-
	(c) Other costs pertaining to military personnel	-
	Total, line 1	8 734 700
2.	Civilian personnel costs	
	(a) Civilian police	-
	(b) International and local staff	
	International staff salaries	2 088 000
	Local staff salaries	463 900
	Consultants	63 300
	Overtime	-
	Common staff costs	1 671 500
	Mission subsistence allowance	1 323 600
	Travel to and from the Mission area	712 000
	Other official travel costs	74 300
		6 396 600
	(c) International contractual personnel	-
	(d) United Nations Volunteers	1 628 600
	(e) Government-provided personnel	-

		Cost estimate
(f)	Civilian electoral observers	
	Mission subsistence allowance	360 000
	Travel costs	700 000
		1 060 000
	Total, line 2	9 085 200
3.	Premises/accommodation	
	Rental of premises	293 900
	Alterations and renovations to premises	1 000 000
	Maintenance supplies	6 000
	Maintenance services	24 000
	Utilities	105 000
	Construction/prefabricated buildings	1 440 000
		2 868 900
4.	Infrastructure repairs	-
5.	Transport operations	
	Purchase of vehicles	1 129 200
	Rental of vehicles	300 000
	Workshop equipment	18 000
	Spare parts, repairs and maintenance	102 800
	Petrol, oil and lubricants	157 600
	Vehicle insurance	22 500
		1 730 100
6.	Air operations	
(a)	Helicopter operations	
	Hire/charter costs	4 860 000
	Aviation fuel and lubricants	375 800
	Positioning/depositioning costs	150 000
	Resupply flights	-
	Painting/preparation	30 000
	Liability insurance	900 000
		6 315 800

		Cost estimate
(b)	Fixed-wing aircraft	
	Hire/charter costs	720 000
	Aviation fuel and lubricants	52 200
	Positioning/depositioning costs	25 000
	Painting/preparation	8 000
	Liability insurance	150 000
		955 200
(c)	Air crew subsistence allowance	-
(d)	Other air operation costs	
	Air traffic control services and equipment	-
	Landing fees and ground handling	21 000
	Fuel storage containers	-
		21 000
	Total, line 6	7 292 000
7.	Naval operations	-
8.	Communications	
(a)	Complementary communications	
	Communications equipment	2 300 000
	Spare parts and supplies	110 400
	Workshop and test equipment	313 600
	Commercial communications	829 800
		3 553 800
(b)	Main trunking contract	-
	Total, line 8	3 553 800

		Cost estimate
9.	Other equipment	
	Office furniture	137 000
	Office equipment	49 600
	Data-processing equipment	804 900
	Generators	1 226 800
	Observation equipment	61 000
	Petrol tank plus metering equipment	14 000
	Medical and dental equipment	190 000
	Accommodation equipment	-
	Miscellaneous equipment	50 000
	Field defence equipment	-
	Spare parts, repairs and maintenance	33 000
	Water-purification equipment	146 400
		2 712 700
10.	Supplies and services	
	(a) Miscellaneous services	
	Audit services	34 100
	Contractual services	3 000
	Data-processing services	-
	Security services	-
	Medical treatment and services	-
	Maintenance services	-
	Claims and adjustments	9 000
	Official hospitality	3 000
	Miscellaneous other services	5 000
		54 100
	(b) Miscellaneous supplies	
	Stationery and office supplies	48 000
	Medical supplies	100 000
	Sanitation and cleaning materials	48 000
	Subscriptions	900
	Ballistic protective blankets for vehicle	-
	Uniform items, flags and decals	185 500
	Field defence stores	9 000
	Operational maps	-
	Quartermaster and general stores	25 000
		416 400
	Total, line 10	470 500
11.	Election-related supplies and services	-

		Cost estimate
12.	Public information programme	-
13.	Training programme	-
14.	Mine-clearing programme	
	(a) Acquisition of equipment	
	Mine-clearing equipment	23 300
	Miscellaneous equipment	10 000
		33 300
	(b) Supplies, services and operating costs	
	Wages and food supplement	182 000
	Miscellaneous services	-
	Miscellaneous supplies	-
		182 000
	Total, line 14	215 300
15.	Assistance for disarmament and demobilization	
	(a) Rehabilitation/reintegration assistance to demobilized military forces	
	Consultants	245 000
	Consultants' travel	24 500
	Local staff	479 900
	Training	18 500
	Equipment	344 700
	Miscellaneous services	467 000
	Miscellaneous supplies	683 000
		2 262 600
	(b) Assistance to demobilized military forces	
	Rations	1 384 300
	Clothing	410 000
	Agricultural tools	500 000
	Transportation	600 000
		2 894 300
	Total, line 15	5 156 900

		Cost estimate
16.	Air and surface freight	
	Transport of contingent-owned equipment	-
	Military airlifts	-
	Commercial freight and cartage	200 000
		200 000
17.	Integrated Management Information System	40 000
18.	Support Account for Peace-keeping Operations	543 700
19.	Staff assessment	905 400
	Gross total, lines 1-19	43 509 200
20.	Income from staff assessment	(905 400)
	Net total	42 603 800
21.	Voluntary contributions in kind	-
	Total resources	42 603 800

ANNEX II

Cost estimate for the period from 22 September 1993 to 21 April 1994

Supplementary information

(United States dollars)

I. COST PARAMETERS

The cost estimates for the seven-month period beginning 22 September 1993 are based on the parameters provided below:

(a) Mission subsistence allowance

Mission subsistence allowance is payable to all mission personnel excluding locally recruited staff, at the rate of $120 per day for the first 30 days and $85 thereafter. The above rates are subject to supplements of 10 and 25 per cent for staff at D-1/D-2 and ASG/USG levels respectively. The mission subsistence allowance rates used in the preparation of the cost estimates provided to the Security Council (S/26422/Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1) was $82 for the first 30 days and $62 thereafter.

(b) Rotation/travel cost to and from the Mission area

The travel cost of military and civilian personnel to the mission area has been estimated at an average cost of $8,000 per person per round trip (basic air fare $3,500 and 100 kgs accompanied baggage $4,500), inclusive of the 100 kgs accompanied baggage. Travel cost for election monitors has been estimated at an average cost of $3,500 per person per round trip.

(c) Civilian personnel costs

Salaries and common staff costs of international staff are net of staff assessment and are based on New York standard rates except for international staff on assignment from other United Nations organizations and staff appointed for the Mission. Salaries and common staff costs of local staff are based on the local salary scale established for Monrovia. In addition, international staff are entitled to a hazardous duty station allowance of $600 per person per month, while locally recruited staff are entitled to an equivalent of 15 per cent of their salaries.

II. REQUIREMENTS

1. Military personnel costs

(a) Military observers

(i) Mission subsistence allowance 5 755 600

Provision is made for mission subsistence allowance for 368 military personnel according to the deployment schedule indicated below (303 observers, 20 medical and 45 engineers) for a total of 63,167 person/days.

Date of emplacement	Number of observers	Person/ days	Total mission subsistence allowance
Advance team of military observers			
6 August 1993	1	258	22 980
20 August 1993	1	244	21 790
26 August 1993	2	476	42 560
27 August 1993	6	1 422	127 170
3 September 1993	10	2 300	206 000
5 September 1993	1	228	20 430
8 September 1993	3	675	60 525
9 September 1993	2	448	40 180
12 September 1993	2	442	39 670
Subtotal	28	6 493	581 305
Remainder of the military observers			
2 October 1993	1	201	18 135
22 October 1993	58	10 498	953 230
31 October 1993	70	12 040	1 096 900
5 November 1993	85	14 195	1 295 825
12 November 1993	86	13 760	1 259 900
19 November 1993	20	3 060	281 100
26 November 1993	20	2 920	269 200
Subtotal	340	56 675	5 174 290
Total	368	63 167	5 755 595

(ii) Travel costs 2 944 000

Provision is made for 368 round-trip commercial air fares for emplacement and repatriation travel of the observers at the rate indicated in paragraph (b) above.

(iii) Clothing and equipment allowance 35 100

Provision is made for the payment of clothing allowance based on a rate of $200 per annum per person.

(b) Military contingents ..... -

No provision is required under this heading.

(c) Other costs pertaining to military personnel ..... -

No provision is required under this heading.

2. Civilian personnel costs

(a) Civilian police ..... -

No provision is required under this heading.

(b) International and local staff

The initial staffing proposed for UNOMIL, as set out in the report of the Secretary-General (S/26422/Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1), consisted of 129 international staff, 123 local staff and 46 United Nations Volunteers. Based on a review of the staffing requirements and proposed changes in work assignments, the staffing requirement for UNOMIL has been amended to 89 international staff, 139 local staff and 58 United Nations Volunteers.

(i) International staff salaries 2 088 000

The proposed staffing table for UNOMIL is set out in annex V, section A. As indicated above, the number of international staff required is 89. The international staff cost calculations are provided in annex VIII. Section A of the annex shows the staff and related costs as per the projected deployment date of staff, while section B provides the summary total of those costs.

(ii) Local staff salaries 463 900

As indicated above, the revised local staff requirement is 139. A calculation of the salaries for the proposed local staff, based on local salary scales applicable to Monrovia, are given in annex VIII, section A, and summarized in section B.

(iii) Consultants 63 300

Provision is made for the recruitment of one consultant at the D-1 level for a period of six months at a monthly cost of $10,550 (fee $8,000 and mission subsistence allowance $2,550) to act as an adviser to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the reintegration programme for demobilized ex-combatants.

(iv) Overtime ..... -

No provision is required under this heading.

(v) Common staff costs 1 671 500

Common staff costs for both the international and local staff are detailed in annex VIII, section A, and summarized in section B. It includes the hazardous duty station allowance ($353,600) as indicated in paragraph (c) above.

(vi) Mission subsistence allowance 1 323 600

Provision is made for mission subsistence allowance for the proposed 89 international staff, as shown in annex VIII, section A, and summarized in section B.

(vii) Travel to and from the Mission area 712 000

Provision is made for 89 round-trip airfares for international staff to and from the Mission area as per the rates indicated in paragraph 2 (b) above.

(viii) Other official travel costs 74 300

This estimate provides for official travel between New York and the mission area, consisting of 10 round-trip air fares at an average cost of $4,930 each trip ($3,500 for each round-trip air fare and $1,430 for seven days' subsistence allowance and terminal expenses). In addition, a sum of $25,000 is included to cover the travel cost of the technical survey mission.

(c) International contractual personnel ..... -

No provision is required under this heading.

(d) United Nations Volunteers 1 628 600

Provision is made for the basic remuneration of 58 United Nations Volunteers at an average monthly cost of $4,680 for a period of six months each. As indicated in paragraph 2 (b) above, it was initially envisaged that only 46 Volunteers (6 humanitarian assistance personnel and 40 electoral supervisors) were required, however, owing to a review of the international staff work assignments, as indicated in paragraph 2 (b) (i) above, 12 additional Volunteers

(5 to humanitarian assistance and 7 to serve as mechanics/workshop supervisors) are required.

(e) Government-provided personnel ..... -

No provision is required under this heading.

(f) Civilian electoral observers

(i) Mission subsistence allowance 360 000

Provision is made for a period of 15 days for the 200 electoral observers at a rate of $120 per day.

(ii) Travel costs 70C 000

Provision is made for 200 round-trip commercial air fares for the travel of the electoral observers to and from the mission area.

3. Premises/accommodation

(a) Rental of premises 293 900

Provision is made, for a six-month period, for the rental of office space for 4,284 square metres required, consisting of 3,384 square metres at $9 per square metre in Monrovia ($182,700) and 300 square metres at $5 per square metre for each of the three regional headquarters, at Tubmanburg, Gbarnga and Zwedru ($27,000). Provision is also made for leasing warehouse and workshop space for 2,880 square metres, consisting of 1,800 square metres at $6 per square metre in Monrovia ($64,800), and 360 square metres at $3 per square metre for each of the three regional headquarters ($19,400).

(b) Alterations and renovations to premises 1 000 000

Provision is made for the cost of upgrading of leased premises on a one-time basis for the UNOMIL headquarters and regional offices ($100,000). The estimate includes repair and upgrading of roofs, ceilings, walls, doors, windows, floors, electrical wiring and plumbing.

Provision is also made for substantive repairs/upgrades to four airports, five seaports, 16 border crossings and 11 cantonments, estimated at $25,000 per site ($900,000).

(c) Maintenance supplies 6 000

Provision is made for maintenance supplies at $2,000 per month for three months, assuming maintenance requirements will not start within three months after the premises have been upgraded.

(d) Maintenance services 24 000

Provision is made for maintenance services for leased premises at $8,000 per month for three months, assuming maintenance requirements will not start within three months after the premises have been upgraded.

(e) Utilities 105 000

Provision is made for the delivery of water, for electricity charges and for fuel for back-up generators at all locations, estimated at $17,500 per month for six months.

(f) Construction/prefabricated buildings 1 440 000

Provision is made for the construction of 16 (10 x 18 metre) steel-framed soft-walled warehouses at $90,000 each ($1,440,000). Two warehouses will be provided for each of the three outer regions and 10 for Monrovia (2 for the regional office located in Monrovia and 8 for the central stores/holding/ reception at the Mission headquarters).

4. Infrastructure repairs ..... -

No provision is required under this heading.

5. Transport operations

(a) Purchase of vehicles 1 129 200

Provision is made for the acquisition of 169 vehicles, 25 water trailers and a forklift in accordance with the requirements of UNOMIL. The number of vehicles redeployed to UNOMIL from UNTAC and the United Nations Supply Depot at Pisa have been deducted from the total number of vehicles to be procured, as shown below:

Description	Quantity	Unit cost	Total cost
Sedan, heavy	3	20 000	60 000
Sedan, medium	1	17 000	17 000
Sedan, light	32	13 000	416 000
Jeep, 4 x 4 a/	106	20 500	2 173 000
Minibus a/	16	19 000	304 000
Pick-up, double-cabin a/	3	16 000	48 000
Ambulance b/	2	40 000	80 000
Cargo truck, 5-ton a/	6	50 000	300 000
Trailer, water	25	3 000	75 000
Forklift, medium	1	35 000	35 000
Subtotal	195		3 508 000
Freight 15%			526 200
Total			4 034 200
Less: UNTAC vehicles			
Jeep, 4 x 4	106	20 500	(2 173 000)
Minibus	16	19 000	(304 000)
Pick-up, double-cabin	3	16 000	(48 000)
Cargo truck, 5-ton	6	50 000	(300 000)
Subtotal			(2 825 000)
Less: United Nations Supply Depot vehicles			
Ambulance	2	40 000	(80 000)
Total			(2 905 000)
Grand total			1 129 200

a/ UNTAC vehicles.

b/ United Nations Supply Depot vehicles.

(b) Rental of vehicles 300 000

Provision has been made for rental of 40 vehicles for three months at a monthly cost of $2,500 per vehicle.

(c) Workshop equipment 18 000

Provision is made for the provision of one hoist ($13,000) and basic tools ($5,000) for a workshop to be established in Monrovia.

(d) Spare parts, repairs and maintenance 102 800

Provision is made for the purchase of spare parts, maintenance, accident damage and hostility damage repairs for 169 United Nations-owned vehicles, estimated at an annual rate of $1,825 per vehicle for four months.

(e) Petrol, oil and lubricants 157 600

Provision for petrol is based on requirements for 169 United Nations-owned prime-mover vehicles for a period of four months and three months for the 40 rented vehicles. It is assumed that all vehicles will be travelling an average of 70 miles per day with a daily consumption of 4.5 gallons of diesel fuel at a unit cost of $1.35 per gallon. The calculations are as follows:

		$
United Nations-owned vehicles:	169 x 120 days x $6 =	121 700
Rented vehicles:	40 x 90 days x $6 =	21 600
		143 300

Provision is also made for the cost of oil and lubricants at 10 per cent of the cost of fuel ($12,200).

(f) Vehicle insurance 22 500

This estimate provides for the cost of third-party liability insurance carried by the Mission to cover the fleet of 169 United Nations-owned vehicles for a period of four months, at an estimated cost of $400 per vehicle per annum.

6. Air operations

(a) Helicopter operations

(i) Hire/charter costs 4 860 000

Provision is made for the commercial hiring of six Bell utility helicopters at a monthly charter cost of $135,000 per unit and 75 minimum monthly flight hours for each helicopter for six months. The helicopters will be used for air observation, logistic support, medical evacuation, command liaison and general utility purposes.

(ii) Aviation fuel and lubricants 375 800

It is estimated that each of the six helicopters will use 96 gallons of fuel per hour at $1.45 per gallon, for a total of 259,200 gallons during the six-month period.

(iii) Positioning/depositioning costs 150 000

Provision is made for positioning the six helicopters and for their depositioning at the end of the charter period, at $25,000 per helicopter.

(iv) Resupply flights ..... -

No provision is required under this heading.

(v) Painting/preparation 30 000

Provision is for painting the six helicopters in United Nations colours, estimated at $5,000 per helicopter.

(vi) Liability insurance 900 000

Provision is made for third-party liability insurance for each of the six helicopters, at $25,000 per month for six months.

(b) Fixed-wing aircraft

(i) Hire/charter costs 720 000

Provision is made for the commercial hiring of a short take-off/landing, Twin Otter-type aircraft at a monthly charter cost of $120,000, with a minimum of 60 flight hours for six months.

(ii) Aviation fuel and lubricants 52 200

It is estimated that the aircraft will use 100 gallons per hour at a cost of $1.45 per gallon, for a total of 36,000 gallons.

(iii) Positioning/depositioning costs 25 000

Provision is made for the positioning of the fixed-wing aircraft and for its depositioning at the end of the charter period.

(iv) Painting/preparation 8 000

Provision is made for painting the aircraft in United Nations colours.

(v) Liability insurance 150 000

Provision is made for third-party liability insurance estimated at $25,000 per month for six months.

(c) Air crew subsistence allowance ..... -

No provision is required under this heading.

(d) Other air operation costs

(i) Air traffic control services and equipment ..... -

No provision is required under this heading.

(ii) Landing fees and ground handling 21 000

Provision is made for ground handling charges estimated at $3,500 per month to cover landing, parking, towing and other services provided at airports inside and outside Liberia for six months.

(iii) Fuel storage containers ..... -

No provision is required under this heading.

7. Naval operations ..... -

No provision is required under this heading.

8. Communications

(a) Complementary communications

(i) Communications equipment 2 300 000

Provision is made for the total estimated requirements for communications equipment as follows:

Description	Quantity	Unit cost	Total cost
VHF			
Mobile radio sets	200	800	160 000
Repeaters	12	2 000	24 000
Base stations	45	1 200	54 000
Handie talkies a/	150	500	75 000
Air-ground mobile unit	5	7 500	37 500
UHF			
Base stations	45	7 500	337 500
Mobile sets	2	6 000	12 000
Mobile sets a/	8	6 000	48 000
Satellite equipment			
Microwave link	1	40 000	40 000
INMARSAT type - C	43	10 000	430 000
INMARSAT type - C a/	5	10 000	50 000
INMARSAT type - A	6	30 000	180 000
Satellite centre station	1	200 000	200 000
USAT terminals sector HQ	3	150 000	450 000
Telephone equipment			
Rural telephone UHF links	10	8 000	80 000
Fax equipment			
Secure fax	1	30 000	30 000
Miscellaneous equipment			
Battery charger a/	2	200	400
Subtotal			2 208 400
Freight at 12%			265 000
Total			2 473 400
Less: UNTAC equipment			
Handie talkies	150	500	(75 000)
Mobile sets	8	6 000	(48 000)
INMARSAT type - C	5	10 000	(50 000)
Battery charger	2	200	(400)
Subtotal			(173 400)
Total			2 300 000

a/ UNTAC equipment.

(ii) Spare parts and supplies 110 400

Provision is made for the cost of spare parts for repairs and maintenance of the equipment listed above at 10 per cent per annum of the equipment value cost for six months.

(iii) Workshop and test equipment 313 600

Provision is made for the purchase of a communication analyser ($90,000), satellite test equipment ($160,000), miscellaneous tools and test equipment ($30,000) and related freight charges, estimated at 12 per cent of the value ($33,600).

(iv) Commercial communications 829 800

Provision is made for a six-month period for:

- User charges for satellite communications, estimated at $110,000 per month ($660,000);
- Global beam lease at $8,300 per month ($49,800);
- Telex, telephone and other commercial rental charges at $18,000 per month ($108,000);
- Pouch services at $2,000 per month ($12,000).

(b) Main trunking contract ..... -

No provision is required under this heading.

9. Other equipment

(a) Office furniture 137 000

Provision is made for acquisition of office furniture for mission headquarters ($5,000), for four regional headquarters at $6,000 per region ($24,000) and for 36 team sites at $3,000 per site ($108,000).

(b) Office equipment 49 600

Provision is made for acquisition of office equipment for the mission headquarters ($5,600), for four regional headquarters at $2,000 per region ($8,000) and for 36 team sites at $1,000 per site ($36,000).

(c) Data-processing equipment 804 900

Provision is made for the acquisition of the following data-processing equipment:

Description	Quantity	Unit cost	Total cost
Desktop and printer	40	1 730	69 200
Desktop/laser printer	50	2 880	144 000
UPS, 1 KVA	8	400	3 200
UPS, 600 KVA	90	400	36 000
Regulators for UPS	15	400	6 000
Laptop and printer	75	2 500	187 500
Printer, high-speed	4	3 400	13 600
Server and software	1	45 000	45 000
LAN interface card	90	200	18 000
LAN wires and supplies	100	100	10 000
Multi-port repeater	1	1 900	1 900
LANCAN	1	35 000	35 000
Accounting software	2	15 000	30 000
Single-user software	90	900	81 000
Multi-user software	1	10 000	10 000
Data modems	25	850	21 250
Scanners	2	3 500	7 000
Subtotal			718 650
Freight at 12%			86 240
Total			804 890

(d) Generators 1 226 800

Provision is made for generators and electrical distribution equipment required at the Mission and regional headquarters and team sites as follows:

Description	Quantity	Unit cost	Total cost
15 KVA	74	8 500	629 000
20 KVA	12	9 100	109 200
200 KVA	2	35 000	70 000
Subtotal	88		808 200
Cables and switches at 20%			161 600
Spare parts at 12%			97 000
Subtotal			1 066 800
Freight at 15%			160 000
Total			1 226 800

(e) Observation equipment 61 000

Provision is made for the purchase of six night observation devices at $7,000 each ($42,000), 50 binoculars at $250 each ($12,500), plus freight estimated at 12 per cent of the purchase price ($6,500).

(f) Petrol tank plus metering equipment 14 000

Provision is made for the acquisition of five fuel tanks with 2,500-litre capacity at $1,500 each ($7,500), one with 5,000-litre capacity ($2,000) and one with 10,000-litre capacity ($3,000), plus estimated freight cost at 12 per cent of the purchase price ($1,500).

(g) Medical and dental equipment 190 000

Provision is made for the acquisition of the following medical equipment:

Description	Total cost
X-ray machine with accessories	60 000
Laboratory equipment	40 000
Ward equipment	10 000
Anaesthesiology equipment	80 000
Total	190 000

(h) Accommodation equipment ..... -

(i) Miscellaneous equipment 50 000

Provision is made for the acquisition of fire-fighting equipment; fogging machine for insect and pest control; cleaning equipment; security and safety equipment; and other miscellaneous equipment not provided for in the cost estimates ($25,000). Provision is also made for the acquisition of 25 air conditioners, estimated at $1,000 each ($25,000).

(j) Field defence equipment ..... -

No provision is required under this heading.

(k) Spare parts, repairs and maintenance 33 000

Provision is made for the acquisition of spare parts for office equipment ($6,000), accommodation equipment ($3,000) and other equipment not covered elsewhere ($24,000).

(l) Water-purification equipment 146 400

Provision is made for the acquisition of 82 units of pour-through type at $100 per unit ($8,200) and 41 units of in-line type at $3,370 per unit ($138,170).

10. Supplies and services

(a) Miscellaneous services

(i) Audit services 34 100

Provision is made to cover the cost of external audit for the Mission.

(ii) Contractual services 3 000

Provision is made for cleaning services estimated at $500 per month for six months.

(iii) Data-processing services ..... -

No provision is required under this heading.

(iv) Security services ..... -

No provision is required under this heading.

(v) Medical treatment and services ..... -

No provision is required under this heading.

(vi) Maintenance services ..... -

No provision is required under this heading.

(vii) Claims and adjustments 9 000

Provision is made to satisfy miscellaneous claims and adjustments arising from the day-to-day operation of the Mission, except for third-party vehicle accident claims, which are covered under the vehicle insurance policy.

(viii) Official hospitality 3 000

Provision is made for hospitality to local dignitaries in the context of good will in the official interest of the Mission.

(ix) Miscellaneous other services 5 000

Provision is made for miscellaneous services, including bank charges and legal fees.

(b) Miscellaneous supplies

(i) Stationery and office supplies 48 000

Provision is made for the purchase of stationery and office supplies, local printing, reproduction materials and data-processing supplies, estimated at an average of $8,000 per month for six months.

(ii) Medical supplies 100 000

Provision is made for the purchase of medical and dental supplies for military and civilian personnel and for the cost of vaccines for inoculations and follow-up vaccinations.

(iii) Sanitation and cleaning materials 48 000

Provision is made for sanitation and cleaning materials estimated at $8,000 per month for six months.

(iv) Subscriptions 900

Provision is made for subscription to newspapers and periodicals.

(v) Ballistic protective blankets for vehicles ..... -

No provision is required under this heading.

(vi) Uniform items, flags and decals 185 500

Provision is made for the purchase of 400 sets of accoutrements for military personnel consisting of blue berets and scarves at an estimated cost of $35 per set ($14,000); 400 helmets at $121 each ($48,400); 303 fragmentation jackets at $350 each ($106,050); United Nations decals ($2,000); and uniforms for field service personnel, local drivers and protective clothing for mechanics ($15,000).

(vii) Field defence stores 9 000

Provision is made for the acquisition of barbed wire, gabion boxes, mine-clearing supplies and material for field defence positions and for the establishment of observation posts, checkpoints and other defence posts as required.

(viii) Operational maps ..... -

No provision is required under this heading.

(ix) Quartermaster and general stores 25 000

Provision is made for supplies such as butagas for cooking, including gas cylinders, oxygen and acetylene refills, refills for fire extinguishers, water and fuel cans, and other expendable general stores.

11. Election-related supplies and services ..... -

No provision is required under this heading.

12. Public information programme ..... -

No provision is required under this heading.

13. Training programme ..... -

No provision is required under this heading.

14. Mine-clearing programme

(a) Acquisition of equipment

(i) Mine-clearing equipment 23 300

Provision is made for the acquisition of six Schiebel mine detectors at $2,500 each ($15,000); 12 mine prodders at $50 each ($600); ground position equipment ($1,500); tools, marking equipment ($4,000); and related freight charges ($2,200).

(ii) Miscellaneous equipment 10 000

Provision is made for the acquisition of other miscellaneous mine-clearing equipment.

(b) Supplies, services and operating costs

(i) Wages and food supplement 182 000

Provision is made for the recruitment of three mine-clearing instructors to train a small team of six to eight ECOMOG engineers in mine clearing for a period of four months. Provision is also made for the recruitment of one paramedic experienced in stabilizing patients injured in mine accidents, for a period of four months. As a result of a review on the mine-clearing operation it has been determined that three instructors and one paramedic will be required instead of two instructors as indicated in the report of the Secretary-General (S/26422). The salary of the head instructor is estimated at $12,000 per month ($48,000) and $9,000 per month each for the other two instructors and paramedic ($108,000). In addition, provision is made for an accident insurance coverage premium for the three mine-clearance instructors at $1,000 per month per person for four months ($12,000), and travel costs to and out of the mission area estimated at $3,500 each ($14,000).

(ii) Miscellaneous services ..... -

No provision is required under this heading.

(iii) Miscellaneous supplies ..... -

No provision is required under this heading.

15. Assistance for disarmament and demobilization

Provision is made to provide assistance for the approximately 54,000 adult combatants to be demobilized in Liberia. Every combatant will go through a three- to four-day demobilization process. The combatants will first be transported to 1 of 11 demobilization centres, where they will hand over their weapons and uniforms and where they will be registered and interviewed. The ex-combatants will receive a medical examination and appropriate medication, as required. They will receive food rations, civilian clothing and a small resettlement package before being transported to their village or town of origin.

Provision is also made for the demobilization of the estimated 6,000 child soldiers under 15 years of age. These children will be assisted at special encampment centres where they will receive counselling and training designed to meet their particular needs before returning to their community. Ten facilities will be selected for the implementation of the short-term assistance programme (such as Boys Town and the former Peace Corps Training Centre). Activities will focus on short-term assistance, stressing the role of the community and the family.

(a) Rehabilitation/reintegration assistance to demobilized military forces

(i) Consultants 245 000

For adult combatants:

- One Programme Coordinator at $5,000 per month ($30,000) and one Deputy Programme Coordinator at $3,500 per month ($21,000), both for a period of six months each;

- Four medical international experts each at $10,000 per month for a period of three months ($120,000).

For child soldiers:

- One project director for six months ($6,000) and 10 camp directors for a period of four months ($20,000), each at $500 per month;

- One international counsellor at $8,000 per month for a period of six months ($48,000).

(ii) Consultants' travel 24 500

Travel of seven international staff at $3,500 each via commercial airlines to and from the Mission.

(iii) Local staff 479 900

For adult combatants:

- One secretary at $150 per month for six months ($900);
- Eleven drivers each at $150 per month for a period of three months ($5,000);
- Some 160 interviewers each at $800 per month for a period of three months ($144,000);
- Ninety health workers each at $800 per month for a period of three months ($81,000);
- Eleven physicians each at $1,800 per month for a period of three months ($59,400);
- Eleven camera operators each at $150 per month for a period of three months ($5,000).

For child soldiers:

- Sixty-five counsellors at $300 each per month for four months ($78,000);
- Fifty care-givers, 15 tracers and 29 cooks at $100 each per month for four months ($37,600);
- Twelve nurses at $200 each per month for a period of four months ($9,000);
- Security, secretarial and janitorial staff estimated at $15,000 per month for four months ($60,000).

(iv) Training 18 500

Training workshops for health workers ($3,500) and for interviewers and centre supervisors ($15,000).

(v) Equipment 344 700

- Purchase of 11 ID machines at $1,600 each ($17,600);
- Eleven desktop computers with printers at $2,600 each ($28,600) and 11 UPS with 600 KVA at $450 each ($5,000);
- Eleven generators with 15 KVA capacity at $8,500 each ($93,500) and 11 water pumps at $4,000 each ($44,000);
- Six vehicles (4 x 4 jeep) at $20,500 each ($123,000);
- Office furniture estimated at $3,000 per site ($33,000).

(vi) Miscellaneous services 467 000

- Rental of 15 vehicles at $2,500 per month for four months ($150,000);
- Data analysis of interviews ($50,000);
- Transportation of goods and operational equipment to the 11 centres ($100,000);
- Sorting of clothing according to size and sex, repacking and transmitting it to distribution centres and monitoring of clothing distribution ($50,000);
- Minor renovation and maintenance of premises ($75,000) and construction of pit latrines ($22,000);
- Reporting costs ($20,000).

(vii) Miscellaneous supplies 683 000

- Drugs and medical supplies ($270,000);
- Supplies such as mats, mattresses, linen, cooking and eating utensils, toiletries, supplementary food, teaching and recreation materials and other miscellaneous materials required ($260,000);
- ID card negatives ($51,000) and printing of United Nations interview forms and health assessment forms ($70,000);
- Petrol, oil and lubricants ($15,200) and maintenance ($16,800) for vehicles.

(b) Assistance to demobilized military forces

(i) Rations 1 384 300

- Food for consumption at the 11 demobilization centres consists of 100 metric tons of rice and 60 metric tons of assorted food ($84,000), and food rations for take-home estimated for 2,400 metric tons of rice and 244 metric tons of oil ($1,280,300);
- Distribution cost of food ($20,000).

(ii) Clothing 410 000

- Civilian clothing ($400,000);
- Distribution of clothing ($10,000).

(iii) Agricultural tools 500 000

(iv) Transportation 600 000

Transportation of the estimated 60,000 ex-combatants to their communities of origin at $10 per person ($600,000).

16. Air and surface freight

(a) Transport of contingent-owned equipment ..... -

No provision is required under this heading.

(b) Military airlifts..... -

No provision is required under this heading.

(c) Commercial freight and cartage 200 000

Provision is made for shipping and clearing charges not covered elsewhere.

17. Integrated Management Information System 40 000

This estimate provides for a proportional share of the 1993-1994 financing of the Integrated Management Information System.

18. Support Account for Peace-keeping Operations 543 700

In accordance with the methodology proposed for the funding of posts authorized from the Support Account for Peace-keeping Operations, provision is made here based on 8.5 per cent of the total cost for salaries, common staff costs and travel of the civilian staff members in the Mission area.

19. Staff assessment 905 400

Staff costs have been shown on a net basis under budget line item 2 (b). The estimate under this heading represents the difference between gross and net emoluments, that is, the amount of staff assessment to which United Nations staff members are subject, in accordance with the Staff Regulations of the United Nations.

20. Income from staff assessment ..... (905 400)

The staff assessment requirement provided for under expenditure budget line item 19 has been credited to the Tax Equalization Fund established by the General Assembly in its resolution 973 A (X) of 15 December 1955. Member States are given credit in proportion to their rates of contribution to the UNOMIL budget.

ANNEX III

Cost estimate for the liquidation phase of the Mission, from 22 April to 30 June 1994

Summary statement

(United States dollars)

		Cost estimate
1.	**Military personnel costs**	
	(a) **Military observers**	
	Mission subsistence allowance	809 300
	Travel costs	-
	Clothing and equipment allowance	-
		809 300
	(b) **Military contingents**	-
	(c) **Other costs pertaining to military personnel**	-
	Total, line 1	809 300
2.	**Civilian personnel costs**	
	(a) **Civilian police**	-
	(b) **International and local staff**	
	International staff salaries	372 300
	Local staff salaries	106 000
	Consultants	-
	Overtime	-
	Common staff costs	290 900
	Mission subsistence allowance	213 000
	Travel to and from the Mission area	-
	Other official travel costs	4 800
		987 000

		Cost estimate
(c)	International contractual personnel	-
(d)	United Nations Volunteers	-
(e)	Government-provided personnel	-
(f)	Civilian electoral observers	-
	Total, line 2	987 000
3.	Premises/accommodation	
	Rental of premises	98 000
	Alterations and renovations to premises	-
	Maintenance supplies	-
	Maintenance services	10 000
	Utilities	20 000
	Construction/prefabricated buildings	-
		128 000
4.	Infrastructure repairs	-
5.	Transport operations	
	Purchase of vehicles	-
	Rental of vehicles	-
	Workshop equipment	-
	Spare parts, repairs and maintenance	-
	Petrol, oil and lubricants	20 000
	Vehicle insurance	-
		20 000
6.	Air operations	-
7.	Naval operations	-

		Cost estimate
8.	Communications	
	(a) Complementary communications	
	Communications equipment	-
	Spare parts and supplies	-
	Workshop and test equipment	-
	Commercial communications	260 600
		260 600
	(b) Main trunking contract	-
	Total, line 7	260 600
9.	Other equipment	-
10.	Supplies and services	
	(a) Miscellaneous services	
	Audit services	-
	Contractual services	400
	Data-processing services	-
	Security services	-
	Medical treatment and services	-
	Maintenance services	-
	Claims and adjustments	2 000
	Official hospitality	1 000
	Miscellaneous other services	-
		3 400
	(b) Miscellaneous supplies	-
	Total, line 10	3 400
11.	Election-related supplies and services	-
12.	Public information programme	-

		Cost estimate
13.	Training programme	-
14.	Mine-clearing programme	-
15.	Assistance for disarmament and demobilization	-
16.	Air and surface freight	
	Transport of contingent-owned equipment	-
	Military airlifts	-
	Commercial freight and cartage	1 055 600
		1 055 600
17.	Integrated Management Information System	-
18.	Support Account for Peace-keeping Operations	83 900
19.	Staff assessment	164 400
	Gross total, lines 1-19	3 512 200
20.	Income from staff assessment	(164 400)
	Net total	3 347 800
21.	Voluntary contributions in kind	-
	Total resources	3 347 800

ANNEX IV

Cost estimate for the liquidation phase of the Mission, from 22 April to 30 June 1994

Supplementary information

(United States dollars)

I. COST PARAMETERS

It is projected that the liquidation of UNOMIL will be completed by 30 June 1994. The requirements detailed below relate to the operation of an UNOMIL liquidation office at Monrovia for the period from 22 April through 30 June 1994. The cost estimates are based on the parameters provided below:

(a) Mission subsistence allowance

Mission subsistence allowance is payable to all Mission personnel, excluding locally recruited staff, at the rate of $120 per day for the first 30 days and $85 thereafter. The above rates are subject to supplements of 10 and 25 per cent for staff at D-1/D-2 and ASG/USG levels respectively.

(b) Rotation/travel cost to and from the Mission area

No provision is made for all military and civilian personnel as they were already provided for in the main cost estimates.

(c) Civilian personnel costs

Salaries and common staff costs of international staff are net of staff assessment and are based on New York standard rates except for international staff on assignment from other United Nations organizations and staff appointed for the Mission. Salaries and common staff costs of local staff are based on the local salary scale established for Monrovia. In addition, international staff are entitled to a hazardous duty station allowance of $600 per person per month, while locally recruited staff are entitled to an equivalent of 15 per cent of their salaries.

II. REQUIREMENTS

1. Military personnel costs

(a) Military observers

(i) Mission subsistence allowance 809 300

Provision is made for Mission subsistence allowance for the military personnel (303 observers, 20 medical and 45 engineers) based on the schedule of departures detailed below:

Date of departure	Number of observers	Person/ days	Total Mission subsistence allowance
30 April 1994	75	675	57 375
7 May 1994	75	1 200	102 000
14 May 1994	75	1 725	146 625
21 May 1994	75	2 250	191 250
28 May 1994	33	1 221	103 785
30 June 1994	35	2 450	208 250
Total	368	9 521	809 285

(ii) Travel costs ..... -

No provision is required under this heading.

(iii) Clothing and equipment allowance ..... -

No provision is required under this heading.

(b) Military contingents ..... -

No provision is required under this heading.

(c) Other costs pertaining to military personnel ..... -

No provision is required under this heading.

2. Civilian personnel costs

(a) Civilian police ..... -

No provision is required under this heading.

(b) International and local staff

(i) International staff salaries 372 300

Provision is made for the proposed 35 international staff during the liquidation phase of UNOMIL, as is set out in annex V, section B. Calculations for the 35 international staff costs are detailed in annex VIII, section C.

(ii) Local staff salaries 106 000

Provision is made for the proposed 70 locally recruited staff during the liquidation phase of UNOMIL, based on the calculations for the 70 locally recruited staff as set out in annex VIII, section C, based on local salary scales applicable to Monrovia.

(iii) Consultants ..... -

No provision is required under this heading.

(iv) Overtime ..... -

No provision is required under this heading.

(v) Common staff costs 290 900

Common staff costs for both the international and local staff are estimated as detailed in annex VIII, section C. They include the hazardous duty station allowance ($64,300), as indicated in paragraph (c) above.

(vi) Mission subsistence allowance 213 000

Provision is made for Mission subsistence allowance for the proposed 35 international staff as detailed in annex VIII, section C.

(vii) Travel to and from the Mission area ..... -

No provision is required for this heading.

(viii) Other official travel costs 4 800

This estimate provides for one official travel between New York and the Mission area during the liquidation phase.

(c) International contractual personnel ..... -

No provision is required under this heading.

(d) United Nations Volunteers ..... -

No provision is required under this heading.

(e) Government-provided personnel ..... -

No provision is required under this heading.

(f) Civilian electoral observers ..... -

No provision is required under this heading.

3. Premises/accommodation

(a) Rental of premises 98 000

Provision is made for the rental of office space for a period of two months.

(b) Alterations and renovations to premises ..... -

No provision is required under this heading.

(c) Maintenance supplies ..... -

No provision is required under this heading.

(d) Maintenance services 10 000

Provision is made for maintenance of leased premises.

(e) Utilities 20 000

Provision is made for utility charges at $10,000 per month for two months.

(f) Construction/prefabricated buildings ..... -

No provision is required under this heading.

4. Infrastructure repairs ..... -

No provision is required under this heading.

5. Transport operations

(a) Purchase of vehicles ..... -

No provision is required under this heading.

(b) Rental of vehicles ..... -

No provision is required under this heading.

(c) Workshop equipment ..... -

No provision is required under this heading.

(d) Spare parts, repairs and maintenance ..... -

No provision is required under this heading.

(e) Petrol, oil and lubricants 20 000

Provision is made for a minimal petrol consumption during the liquidation phase of UNOMIL.

(f) Vehicle insurance ..... -

No provision is required under this heading.

6. Air operations ..... -

No provision is required under this heading.

7. Naval operations ..... -

No provision is required under this heading.

8. Communications

(a) Complementary communications

(i) Communications equipment ..... -

No provision is required under this heading.

(ii) Spare parts and supplies ..... -

No provision is required under this heading.

(iii) Workshop and test equipment ..... -

No provision is required under this heading.

(iv) Commercial communications 260 600

Provision is made for:

- User charges for satellite communications, estimated at $110,000 per month ($220,000);
- Global beam lease at $8,300 per month ($16,600);
- Telex, telephone and other commercial rental charges at $10,000 per month ($20,000);
- Pouch services at $2,000 per month ($4,000).

(b) Main trunking contract ..... -

No provision is required under this heading.

9. Other equipment ..... -

No provision is required under this heading.

10. Supplies and services

(a) Miscellaneous services

(i) Audit services ..... -

No provision is required under this heading.

(ii) Contractual services 400

Provision is made for cleaning services estimated at $200 per month for two months.

(iii) Data-processing services ..... -

No provision is required under this heading.

(iv) Security services ..... -

No provision is required under this heading.

(v) Medical treatment and services ..... -

No provision is required under this heading.

(vi) Maintenance services ..... -

No provision is required under this heading.

(vii) Claims and adjustments 2 000

Provision is made to satisfy miscellaneous claims and adjustments arising from the day-to-day operation of the Mission, except for third-party vehicle accident claims, which are covered under the vehicle insurance policy.

(viii) Official hospitality 1 000

Provision is made for hospitality to local dignitaries in the context of good will in the official interest of the Mission.

(ix) Miscellaneous other services ..... -

No provision is required under this heading.

(b) Miscellaneous supplies ..... -

No provision is required under this heading.

11. Election-related supplies and services ..... -

No provision is required under this heading.

12. Public information programme ..... -

No provision is required under this heading.

13. Training programme ..... -

No provision is required under this heading.

14. Mine-clearing programme ..... -

No provision is required under this heading.

15. Assistance for disarmament and demobilization ..... -

No provision is required under this heading.

16. Air and surface freight

(a) Transport of contingent-owned equipment ..... -

No provision is required under this heading.

(b) Military airlifts ..... -

No provision is required under this heading.

(c) Commercial freight and cartage 1 055 600

Provision is to cover the cost of shipping, packaging charges, crating and dismantling equipment and sea freight to Pisa of all vehicles, generators, communications equipment and other equipment not disposed of by UNOMIL. It is based on the same estimated shipping cost provided in the cost estimate of UNOMIL as follows:

Description	Total cost
Vehicles	526 200
Communications equipment	265 000
Data-processing equipment	104 400
Generators	160 000
Total	1 055 600

17. Integrated Management Information System ..... -

No provision is required under this heading.

18. Support Account for Peace-keeping Operations 83 900

In accordance with the methodology proposed for the funding of posts authorized from the Support Account for Peace-keeping Operations, provision is made here based on 8.5 per cent of the total cost for salaries, common staff costs and travel of the civilian staff members in the Mission area.

19. Staff assessment 164 400

Staff costs have been shown on a net basis under budget line item 2 (b). The estimate under this heading represents the difference between gross and net emoluments, that is, the amount of staff assessment to which United Nations staff members are subject, in accordance with the Staff Regulations of the United Nations.

20. Income from staff assessment ..... (164 400)

The staff assessment requirement provided for under expenditure budget line item 19 has been credited to the Tax Equalization Fund established by the General Assembly in its resolution 973 A (X) of 15 December 1955. Member States are given credit in proportion to their rates of contribution to the UNOMIL budget.

ANNEX V

Proposed civilian and military staffing table

A. 22 September 1993 to 21 April 1994

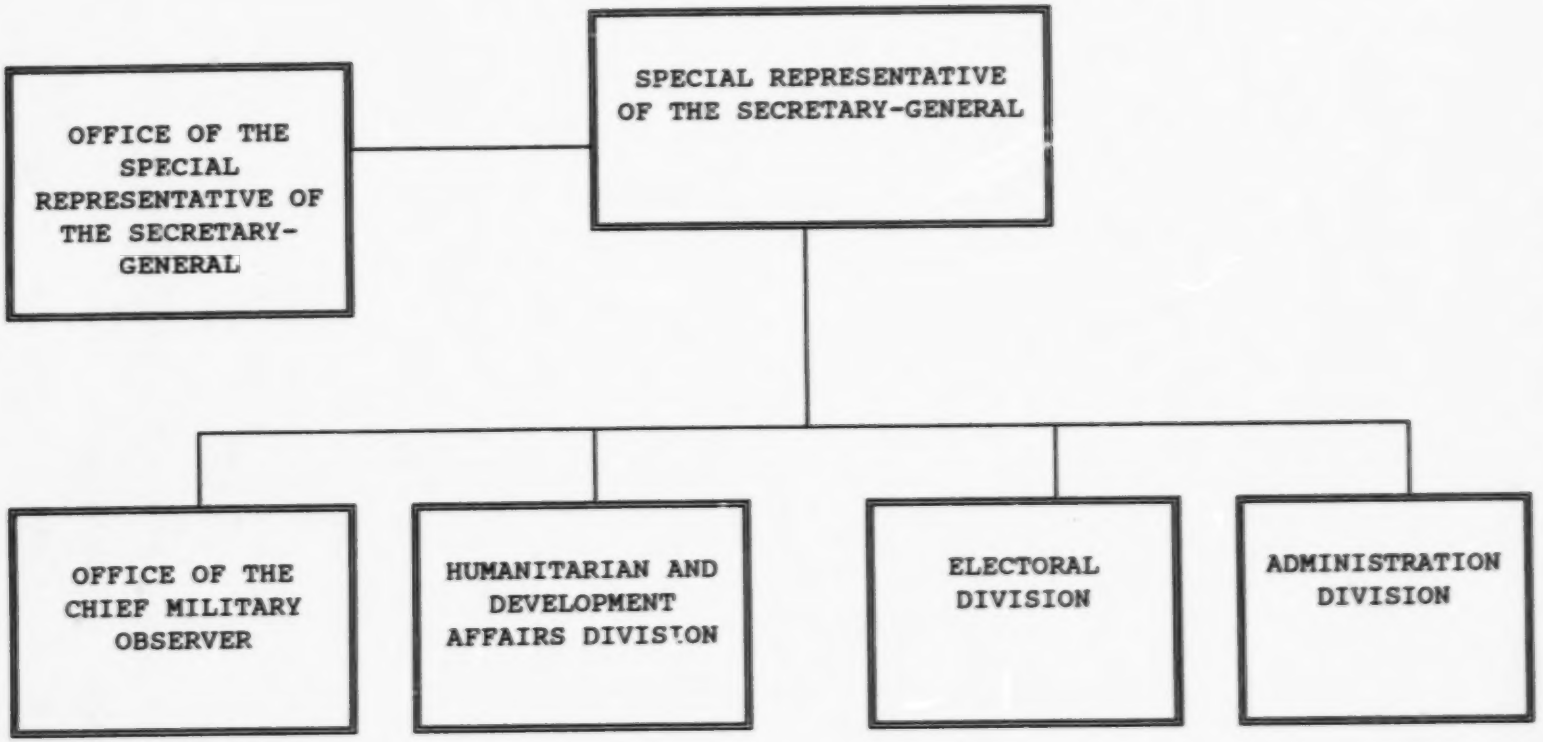
			Number of posts
1.	Civilian component		
	(a) Professional category and above		
	USG		1
	ASG		1
	D-2		1
	D-1		3
	P-5		5
	P-4		12
	P-3		14
	P-2		2
	(b) General Service and other categories		
	General Service		20
	Field Service		30
		Total, international	89
	(c) Local staff		139
		Total	228
2.	Military component		
	(a) Military observers		303
	(b) Medical unit		20
	(c) Engineers		45
		Total	368
		Grand total	596

B. Liquidation phase: 22 April to 30 June 1994

			Number of posts
1.	Civilian component		
	(a) Professional category and above		
		USG	1
		ASG	1
		D-2	1
		D-1	1
		P-5	2
		P-4	3
		P-3	5
		P-2	1
	(b) General service and other categories		
		General Service	10
		Field Service	10
		Total, international	35
	(c) Local staff		70
		Total	105
2.	Military component		
	(a) Military observers		303
	(b) Medical unit		20
	(c) Engineers		45
		Total	368
		Grand total	473

ANNEX VI

Organizational chart


OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF MILITARY OBSERVER
HUMANITARIAN AND DEVELOPMENT AFFAIRS DIVISION
ELECTORAL DIVISION
ADMINISTRATION DIVISION

ANNEX VII

Functional titles of the proposed posts in the Professional category and above and the related job description summaries

1. Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General

(a) Special Representative of the Secretary-General, at the Under-Secretary-General level, heads and acts on behalf of the Secretary-General on all matters concerning the good offices of the Secretary-General in Liberia. Consults the Secretary-General and implements policy relating to the good offices mission of the United Nations in Liberia.

(b) Executive Director, at the D-2 level, will be responsible for the oversight of all aspects of the Mission, coordinating the activities of the various advisers and reporting on same to the Special Representative; will assist the Special Representative and act on his behalf as required.

(c) Political Adviser, at the D-1 level, will be responsible for monitoring of the local political situation, in the context of both the work of the mission and the larger domestic and international realms, and keeping the Special Representative informed of current developments; will consult with the Department of Political Affairs and advise on same.

(d) Legal Adviser, at the P-5 level, will be responsible for overall review and analysis of legal issues and developments affecting the work of the Mission, in coordination with the Office of Legal Affairs, and will keep the Special Representative apprised of any matters of significance.

(e) Information Officer, at the P-4 level, will be responsible for official dissemination of information to the press and the public regarding the work of the Mission and local developments affecting it.

(f) Special Assistant/Special Representative of the Secretary-General, at the P-2 level, will assist the Special Representative in the execution of his responsibilities, will make arrangements as required to organize and facilitate the official schedule of the Special Representative, and related duties.

2. Office of the Chief Military Observer

Chief Military Observer, at the Assistant Secretary-General level, will assume responsibility for the overall command of military observers assigned to the Mission, in observance and fulfilment of the Mission's mandate as delineated and authorized by the Security Council.

3. Humanitarian and Development Affairs Division

(a) Assistant Humanitarian Coordinator, at the P-5 level, will be responsible for overall monitoring of the humanitarian assistance situation in the mission area, keeping the Special Representative informed of current developments and, in consultation with the Department of Humanitarian Affairs

and the relevant authorities, recommending courses of action to address identified issues.

(b) Humanitarian Assistance Officer, at the P-3 level, will assist the Coordinator in carrying out his duties and act as officer-in-charge during his absence. Will supervise the day-to-day operations of the office.

4. Electoral Division

(a) Chief Electoral Officer, at the D-1 level, under the terms of reference of the electoral component of UNOMIL, will give overall direction to the Electoral Division, and maintain contacts with the transitional Government of Liberia, the National Elections Commission and the main political parties. Will prepare periodic reports on the evolution of the electoral process that will be submitted to the Secretary-General through his Special Representative.

(b) Deputy Chief Electoral Officer, at the P-5 level, under the guidance of the Chief Electoral Officer, will supervise the activities of the regional and provincial electoral offices, systematize and analyse the information received from the field, coordinate the logistic aspects of all components of the electoral process and prepare periodic reports.

(c) Political Adviser, at the P-5 level, will be responsible for monitoring of the local political situation, particularly in the context of the electoral process, and keeping the Chief Electoral Officer informed of current development; will consult with the Department of Political Affairs and advise same.

(d) Legal Adviser, at the P-4 level, under the guidance of the Chief Electoral Officer, will follow the national mass media, maintain contacts with the main political parties and with other components, provide advice to the regional electoral authorities required for adequate design of the different stages of the electoral process, observe all activities related to the respect of the general agreement and prepare periodic reports.

(e) Media Analyst, at the P-4 level, will be responsible for the collection from all available sources of information relevant to the Mission, including political, electoral, social and economic developments that could have an influence on the area; will prepare materials for public dissemination.

(f) Regional Electoral Coordinators (4: Western, Northern, Eastern, Central), at the P-4 level, under the supervision of the Deputy Chief Electoral Officer, will coordinate electoral activities at the regional level, make all necessary logistic arrangements at the regional level and prepare periodic reports.

(g) Deputy Regional Electoral Coordinators (4), at the P-3 level, will, under the supervision of the Regional Coordinator, coordinate electoral activities at the provincial level, make all necessary logistic arrangements at the provincial level and prepare periodic reports.

5. Administration Division

(a) Chief Administrative Officer, at the D-1 level, will act as the principal officer with overall responsibility for administration, personnel, procurement and finance of the Mission; assume day-to-day management control of the Mission and act as the Chief of Mission in the absence of the Special Representative/Director of the Officer of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General.

(b) Senior Administrative Officer, at the P-5 level, will act as the deputy to the Chief Administrative Officer and will be responsible for administration, personnel, finance and procurement of the Mission; and will assume day-to-day management control of the Mission.

(c) Administrative Officer, at the P-3 level, will be responsible, under the direction of the Chief Administrative Officer, for supervision of all support services and staff in the Central Region headquarters and overall administrative/financial management duties of the regional office.

Electronic Data-Processing Unit

Electronic Data-Processing Officer, at the P-3 level, will be responsible for the setting-up and maintenance of the computer systems for the Mission offices, developing and adapting software as required and providing user support.

Finance Unit

(a) Chief of Finance, at the P-4 level, will be responsible for the overall administration of the mission accounts; develop and produce programme cost estimates; ensure implementation of financial rules, regulations and instructions; and supervise the staff of the finance unit.

(b) Accounts/Budget Officer, at the P-3 level, under the direction of the Chief of Finance, will prepare detailed budget estimates by applicable account codes; ensure the appropriate coding of all financial transactions, comparing against current allotments; and prepare regular financial reports/statements for submission to Headquarters.

Personnel Unit

(a) Chief of Personnel, at the P-4 level, will be responsible for the overall administration of personnel, including staff planning, staffing classification, staff relations, appointments, promotions, separations, assignments and staff development.

(b) Personnel Officer, at the P-3 level, under the direction of the Chief of Personnel, will administer international and local staff assigned/hired to the Mission and follow up specific matters relating to their placement, assignment, evaluation and related personnel issues.

Procurement Unit

Chief of Procurement Officer, at the P-4 level, will be responsible for all procurement of goods and services, both locally and regionally, within the terms of the authority specifically delegated to the Mission according to all relevant rules, regulations and guidelines.

General Services Unit

Chief of General Services, at the P-4 level, will manage the buildings and services required by the Mission for offices, shops and housing accommodation for military staff; and plan, organize and control central registry, mail claims, inventory control and related services.

Supply/Movement Control Unit

(a) Supply Officer, at the P-3 level, will be responsible for maintenance of local supply inventory and distribution to offices as required, ensuring adequate stocks on hand in coordination with the Procurement Unit.

(b) Traffic/Movement Control Officer, at the P-2 level, will be responsible for making the necessary travel arrangements for staff and equipment, including the booking of seats, provision of travel documents and other special arrangements.

Engineering Unit

Engineer, at the P-4 level, will provide engineering services, in conjunction with the military engineers and in accordance with the relevant guidelines; conduct reconnaissance of the locations of regional headquarters and team sites and initiate required infrastructure repairs; initiate and supervise the rehabilitation of cantonment sites and the repair of roads, airports and public works necessary for peace-keeping activities.

Security Unit

Security Officer, at the P-3 level, will be responsible for monitoring/ensuring security and safety of official premises, including supervision of security guards.

Regional offices

Senior Administrative Officers (3: Western, Northern, Eastern), at the P-3 level, under the direction of the Chief Administrative Officer, will be responsible for supervision of all support services and staff in the local sub-office and for overall administrative/financial responsibility in that regional office.

ANNEX VIII

Civilian staff and related costs

(Thousands of United States dollars)

A. Deployment: 22 September 1993 to 21 April 1994

Proposed deployment of staff by level	Number of people	Person/ months	Annual standard costs			Estimated total costs				
			Salary	Common staff costs	Staff assessment	Salary	Common staff costs	Staff assessment	Mission subsistence allowance	Hazard allowance
22 September 1993 (7 months)										
USG	1	7	122.4	52.6	59.5	71.4	30.7	34.7	23.7	4.2
P-3	1	7	60.9	24.2	21.2	35.5	14.1	12.4	19.0	4.2
General Service	11	77	34.1	13.5	12.5	218.8	86.6	80.2	208.8	46.2
Field Service	6	42	48.5	46.3	18.8	169.8	162.1	65.8	113.9	25.2
Total, international	19					495.5	293.5	193.1	365.4	79.8
Local	1	7	7.9	1.6	1.0	4.6	0.9	0.6	-	0.7
Total	20					500.1	294.4	193.7	365.4	80.5
12 October 1993 (6.4 months)										
P-3	1	6.4	60.9	24.2	21.2	32.5	12.9	11.3	17.3	3.8
Total	1					32.5	12.9	11.3	17.3	3.8

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Proposed deployment of staff by level	Number of people	Person/ months	Annual standard costs			Estimated total costs				
			Salary	Common staff costs	Staff assessment	Salary	Common staff costs	Staff assessment	Mission subsistence allowance	Hazard allowance
20 October 1993 (6.1 months)										
ASG (Mission)	1	6.1	77.0	47.1	52.2	39.1	23.9	26.5	20.7	3.7
General Service	4	24.4	34.1	13.5	12.5	69.3	27.5	25.4	66.4	14.6
Field Service	1	6.1	48.5	46.5	18.8	24.7	23.5	9.6	16.6	3.7
Total, international	6					133.1	74.9	61.5	103.7	22.0
Local	20	122.0	7.9	1.6	1.0	80.3	16.3	10.2	-	12.0
Total	26					213.4	91.2	71.7	103.7	34.0
15 November 1993 (5.2 months)										
D-2	1	5.2	99.2	40.0	44.7	43.0	17.3	19.4	15.9	3.1
D-1	2	10.4	92.7	36.8	40.5	80.3	31.9	35.1	31.8	6.2
P-5	2	10.4	84.7	33.6	35.5	73.4	29.1	30.8	28.8	6.2
P-4	4	20.8	73.1	29.0	28.4	126.7	50.3	49.2	57.6	12.5
P-4 (Mission)	2	10.4	50.7	29.0	28.4	43.9	25.1	24.6	28.8	6.2
P-3	2	10.4	60.9	24.2	21.2	52.8	21.0	18.4	28.8	6.2
P-3 (Mission)	2	10.4	42.2	24.2	21.2	36.6	21.0	18.4	28.8	6.2
P-2	1	5.2	49.5	19.7	14.9	21.5	8.5	6.5	14.4	3.1
General Service	2	10.4	34.1	13.5	12.5	29.6	11.7	10.8	28.8	6.2
Field Service	10	52.0	48.5	46.3	18.8	210.2	200.6	81.5	144.0	31.2
Total, international	28					718.0	416.5	294.7	407.7	87.1
Local	80	456.0	7.9	1.6	1.0	273.9	55.5	34.7	-	41.1
Total	108					991.9	472.0	329.4	407.7	128.2

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Proposed deployment of staff by level	Number of people	Person/ months	Annual standard costs: Salary	Annual standard costs: Common staff costs	Annual standard costs: Staff assessment	Estimated total costs: Salary	Estimated total costs: Common staff costs	Estimated total costs: Staff assessment	Mission subsistence allowance	Hazard allowance
1 December 1993 (4.7 months)										
D-1	1	4.7	92.7	36.8	40.5	36.3	14.4	15.9	14.5	2.8
P-5	2	9.4	84.7	33.6	35.5	66.3	26.3	27.8	26.2	5.6
P-5 (Mission)	1	4.7	58.7	33.6	35.5	23.0	13.2	13.9	13.1	2.8
P-4	2	9.4	73.1	29.0	28.4	57.3	22.7	22.2	26.2	5.6
P-4 (Mission)	1	4.7	50.7	29.0	28.4	19.9	11.4	11.1	13.1	2.8
P-3	2	9.4	60.9	24.2	21.2	47.7	19.0	16.6	26.2	5.6
P-2	1	4.7	49.5	19.7	14.9	19.4	7.7	5.8	13.1	2.8
Field Service	5	23.5	48.5	46.3	18.8	95.0	90.7	36.8	65.6	14.1
Total	15					364.9	205.4	150.1	198.0	42.1
15 December 1993 (4.2 months)										
P-4	1	4.2	73.1	29.0	28.4	25.6	10.2	9.9	11.8	2.5
P-4 (Mission)	1	4.2	50.7	29.0	28.4	17.7	10.2	9.9	11.8	2.5
P-3	3	12.6	60.9	24.2	21.2	63.9	25.4	22.3	35.5	7.6
P-3 (Mission)	2	8.4	42.2	24.2	21.2	29.5	16.9	14.8	23.7	5.0
General Service	3	12.6	34.1	13.5	12.5	35.8	14.2	13.1	35.5	7.6
Field Service	8	33.6	48.5	46.3	18.8	135.8	129.6	52.6	94.8	20.2
Total, international	18					308.3	206.5	122.6	213.1	45.4
Local	38	159.6	7.9	1.6	1.0	105.1	21.3	13.3	-	15.8
Total	56					413.4	227.8	135.9	213.1	61.2

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Proposed deployment of staff by level	Number of people	Person/ months	Annual standard costs			Estimated total costs				
			Salary	Common staff costs	Staff assessment	Salary	Common staff costs	Staff assessment	Mission subsistence allowance	Hazard allowance
15 January 1994 (3.2 months)										
P-4	1	3.2	73.1	29.0	28.4	19.5	7.7	7.6	9.2	1.9
P-3	1	3.2	60.9	24.2	21.2	16.2	6.5	5.7	9.2	1.9
Total	2					35.7	14.2	13.3	18.4	3.8

B. Summary: 22 September 1993 to 21 April 1994

Proposed staffing	Number of people	Person/ months	Annual standard costs			Estimated total costs				
			Salary	Common staff costs	Staff assessment	Salary	Common staff costs	Staff assessment	Mission subsistence allowance	Hazard allowance
USG	1	7.0	122.4	52.6	59.5	71.4	30.7	34.7	23.7	4.2
ASG (Mission)	1	6.1	77.0	47.1	52.2	39.1	23.9	26.5	20.7	3.7
D-2	1	5.2	99.2	40.0	44.7	43.0	17.3	19.4	15.9	3.1
D-1	3	15.1	92.7	36.8	40.5	116.6	46.3	51.0	46.3	9.0
P-5	4	19.8	84.7	33.6	35.5	139.7	55.4	58.6	55.0	11.8
P-5 (Mission)	1	4.7	58.7	33.6	35.5	23.0	13.2	13.9	13.1	2.8
P-4	8	37.6	73.1	29.0	28.4	229.1	90.9	88.9	104.8	22.5
P-4 (Mission)	4	19.3	50.7	29.0	28.4	81.5	46.7	45.6	53.7	11.5
P-3	10	49.0	60.9	24.2	21.2	248.6	98.9	86.7	136.0	29.3
P-3 (Mission)	4	18.8	42.2	24.2	21.2	66.1	37.9	33.2	52.5	11.2
P-2	2	9.9	49.5	19.7	14.9	40.9	16.2	12.3	27.5	5.9
General Service	20	124.4	34.1	13.5	12.5	353.5	140.0	129.5	339.5	74.6
Field Service	30	157.2	48.5	46.3	18.8	635.5	606.5	246.3	434.9	94.4
Total, international	89					2 088.0	1 223.9	846.6	1 323.6	284.0
Local	139	704.6	7.9	1.6	1.0	463.9	94.0	58.8	-	69.6
Total	228					2 551.9	1 317.9	905.4	1 323.6	353.6

c. Liquidation phase: 22 April to 30 June 1994

Proposed staffing	Number of people	Person/ months	Annual standard costs			Estimated total costs				
			Salary	Common staff costs	Staff assessment	Salary	Common staff costs	Staff assessment	Mission subsistence allowance	Hazard allowance
USG	1	2.3	122.4	52.6	59.5	23.5	10.1	11.4	7.4	1.4
ASG (Mission)	1	2.3	77.0	47.1	52.2	14.8	9.0	10.0	7.4	1.4
D-2	1	2.3	99.2	40.0	44.7	19.0	7.7	8.6	6.8	1.4
D-1	1	2.3	92.7	36.8	40.5	17.8	7.1	7.8	6.8	1.4
P-5	2	4.6	84.7	33.6	35.5	32.5	12.9	13.6	11.9	2.8
P-4	3	6.9	73.1	29.0	28.4	42.0	16.7	16.3	17.9	4.1
P-3	4	9.2	60.9	24.2	21.2	46.7	18.6	16.3	23.8	5.5
P-3 (Mission)	1	2.3	42.2	24.2	21.2	8.1	4.6	4.1	6.0	1.4
P-2	1	2.3	49.5	19.7	14.9	9.5	3.8	2.9	6.0	1.4
General Service	10	23.0	34.1	13.5	12.5	65.4	25.9	24.0	59.5	13.8
Field Service	10	23.0	48.5	46.3	18.8	93.0	88.7	36.0	59.5	13.8
Total, international	35					372.3	205.1	151.0	213.0	48.4
Local	70	161	7.9	1.6	1.0	106.0	21.5	13.4	-	15.9
Total	105					478.3	226.6	164.4	213.0	64.3

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ANNEX IX

Distribution of civilian personnel by office

	Professional and above								General Service and other					
	USG	ASG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2	General Service (Principal)	General Service	Field Service	Local level	Total	
Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General	1	-	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	2	1	4	14	
Office of the Chief Military Observer	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	12	15	
Humanitarian and Development Affairs Division	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	a/
Electoral Division	-	-	-	1	2	6	4	-	-	1	-	14	28	b/
Administrative Division														
Office of the Chief Administrative Officer	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	3	8	
Electronic Data-Processing Unit	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	6	8	
Finance Unit	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	1	5	10	
Personnel Unit	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	1	4	9	
Procurement Unit	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	6	10	
General Services Unit	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	11	15	
Transport Unit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	20	22	c/
Supply/Movement Control Unit	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	4	15	21	
Communications Unit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	15	6	22	
Engineering Unit	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	20	24	
Security Unit	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	10	11	
Regional Offices														
Eastern	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	3	
Western	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	3	
Northern	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	3	
Total	1	1	1	3	5	12	14	2	1	19	30	139	228	

a/ Does not include 11 United Nations Volunteers.

b/ Does not include 40 United Nations Volunteers.

c/ Does not include 7 United Nations Volunteers.

ANNEX X

Distribution of vehicles by office

	Car, heavy	Car, medium	Car, light	4 x 4, diesel	Minibus 9-12 seats	Pick-up double-cabin	Ambulance	Truck, cargo 5-ton	Water trailer	Forklift	Total
Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Office of the Chief Military Observer	1	-	7	93	-	-	-	-	20	-	121
Humanitarian and Development Affairs Division	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
Electoral Division	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	8
Administrative Division											
Office of the Chief Administrative Officer	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Electronic Data-Processing Unit	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Finance Unit	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Personnel Unit	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Procurement Unit	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
General Services Unit	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	3
Transport Unit	1	1	4	7	10	2	2	3	5	1	36
Supply/Movement Control Unit	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Communications Unit	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	2	-	-	7
Engineering Unit	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Security Unit	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Regional Offices											
Eastern	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Western	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Northern	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total	3	1	32	106	16	3	2	6	25	1	195

Operational map

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REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING
OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 11 November 1993 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit the letter of His Excellency Dr. Radoje Kontic, Prime Minister of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, to Mr. Cornelio Sommaruga, President of the International Committee of the Red Cross (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 79, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIĆ
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

ANNEX

Letter dated 10 November 1993 from the Prime Minister of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the President of the International Committee of the Red Cross

Following the Geneva Treaty and the Budapest Agreement, the Yugoslav side has informed the International Committee of the Red Cross on several occasions of the lack of interest on the part of the Republic of Croatia in initiating and carrying out a POW exchange, search for missing persons, exhumation of human remains and in other humanitarian issues. We have requested the distinguished organization of ICRC to help us find solutions and influence the Republic of Croatia to address itself responsibly to the quest for solutions to these humanitarian issues. Unfortunately, there has been no evidence yet of Croatia's readiness and resolve to solve the humanitarian issues between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Croatia.

For those reasons the situation in this regard is now very difficult. Despite immense efforts made by our side, we have not been able to make any progress with the Republic of Croatia in the last 15 months.

The Republic of Croatia continues to refuse to fulfil its commitments under the Geneva Treaty and the Budapest Agreement of 7 August 1992, providing for a comprehensive POW exchange. It stubbornly refuses to:

(a) Provide information to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia about 50 Yugoslav soldiers taken prisoner in the territory of Croatia who had a POW status and of whom every trace was subsequently lost. We fear that they may have experienced the fate that befell 220 of their colleagues who died in camps and prisons of the Republic of Croatia;

(b) Analyse and provide individual explanations for each person from the search list of the combatants of the former Yugoslav People's Army and the Territorial Defence from Serbian Krajinas in the former Socialist Republic of Croatia participating in armed conflicts in Croatia, who disappeared, were taken prisoner, were killed, died, crossed to the Croatian side or experienced a different fate. The list of those persons contains 1,000 names with all essential identification data;

(c) Make a comprehensive list of the remaining combatants and citizens of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia taken prisoner whom it holds captive even after the Geneva Treaty and the Budapest Agreement. Unfortunately, the Croatian authorities keep those persons away from the eyes of ICRC so that they are not protected at all. The Yugoslav side is often informed of their names in an indirect way. Under the Geneva Treaty and the Budapest Agreement, those POWs should haver been set free long ago;

(d) Set free immediately, or collect and forward to the Yugoslav side the data on the pilot of the Yugoslav Air Force, Captain Slobodan Medić, whom the authorities of the Republic of Croatia did not bring for POW exchange after the signing of the Geneva Treaty and the Budapest Agreement.

Following the POW exchange under the said Treaty and Agreement, 11 Croatian commandos still remain in the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. They were caught and sentenced for carrying out terrorist attacks in the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, which was not and is not at war with the Republic of Croatia. These terrorists were given POW status by ICRC despite the repeated objections of the Yugoslav side that they were not POWs, but terrorists who had infiltrated the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, which was confirmed also by the legally valid sentence of a competent court. Even though the Yugoslav side had not agreed that those terrorists have POW status, it has tried for more than 15 months to exchange them under the proviso that its interests be satisfied as well.

Similarly, the Croatian side accuses the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia unjustly for the fate of many other POWs and 1,300 of its disappeared civilians and combatants, although search requests for 649 missing persons have been submitted under an agreement with the Croatian side and the ICRC under Geneva Conventions procedures, out of which 300 requests have been solved.

At the same time the Croatian side hides from the world that it expelled over 250,000 (according to the data of the Secretary-General of the United Nations) and over 300,000 (according to our data) Serbs from the territory of the former Socialist Republic of Croatia in the ethnic cleansing campaign.

You will recall that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia proposed to the Croatian side that a tripartite commission be set up (the third member would be ICRC) which, for the purpose of establishing confidence between the two countries would tour all places in Yugoslavia where, as alleged in a Croatian anti-Yugoslav campaign, are hidden POWs and disappeared persons. We also proposed that the results of the work of this commission be published. So far we have not requested that the commission undertake the same assignment on the Croatian side.

Although this proposal has been submitted and resubmitted for more than a year and a half, there has been no response from the Croatian side. It seems that it is much more important for Croatia to spread lies about Yugoslavia than to heal the wounds of war and to get to know the real truth about its POWs and disappeared civilians. In this way, it avoids telling its people openly the real price of the war it has provoked and it is still waging against the Serb people.

Furthermore, Croatia refuses to carry out the agreement reached between the Presidents of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Croatia in October 1992, relating to the exchange of data on persons who committed war crimes and the obligation that those persons be tried in a court of law in countries of which they are nationals. Instead, Croatia has promoted some of the war criminals exchanged in the POW exchange, so that many of them now have higher ranks in the Croatian Army or occupy higher positions in the Government of Croatia.

The occasion and duty enjoin me to plead with you to use your authority and influence with the Republic of Croatia so that, after 15 months, it too begins to fulfil its international commitments without delay. In this context, your engagement in creating the necessary preconditions for the organization of a

meeting between delegations of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Croatia at Geneva, under the auspices of the International Committee of the Red Cross, would be very useful indeed. On our part, there is no impediment, whatsoever, to having such a meeting result in an agreement between two sides on the exchange of remaining POWs under the Geneva Treaty and the Budapest Agreement, and to find out and identify solutions also for other humanitarian issues, primarily those relating to the search for missing persons.

(Signed) Dr. Radoje KONTIC

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GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT
REVIEW AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONCLUDING DOCUMENT OF THE TWELFTH SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS AND DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS TENTH SPECIAL SESSION
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 11 November 1993 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to forward to you the statement dated 11 November 1993 issued by the Head of the Delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the DPRK-USA Talks (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter, together with the enclosed Statement, circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 71, 72, 73 and 79, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) PAK Gil Yon
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Statement made on 11 November 1993 in Pyongyang by the First Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs and Head of the Delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the DPRK-USA High-Level Talks

Very ill-boding signs are appearing these days, beclouding the prospects of solution of the nuclear problem on the Korean peninsula.

Some quarters are painting an extremely pessimistic picture of the situation as if the continuity of the safeguards on our country's nuclear activities were on the verge of suspension, arguing that, if the Democratic People's Republic of Korea refuges to accept "a total inspection" by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) within a few days, "United Nations sanctions" must be imposed on it.

And it must not go unnoticed that, with a view to backing these arguments of theirs, they are concealing the essence of the nuclear problem on the Korean peninsula and are distorting fact to create the impression that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is playing a hide-and-seek to develop nuclear weapons, and are setting afloat the false rumour that it is using the nuclear problem as a bargaining chip to attain a certain selfish aim.

Taking into consideration the serious nature of the political purpose sought by the dishonest forces in spreading such arguments and rumours zealously, I deem it necessary to clarify the truth of the situation and our principled stand for a solution of the nuclear problem.

As is already known, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States sides published a Joint Statement after discussing and reaching an agreement on the matters of principle in the solution of the nuclear problem, and held talks on this basis.

In the Joint Statement, the two sides confirmed it as the basic principles of the solution of the nuclear problem to refrain from nuclear threats, respect each other's sovereignty, ensure a fair application of full guarantees and for the United States to support a peaceful reunification of Korea, and clearly defined the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States of America as the parties vested with chief responsibility and authority for the solution of this problem.

According to this, we have taken practical measures for the solution of the nuclear problem and acted in good faith in the course of the talks till today. With the publication of the DPRK-US Joint Statement, we unilaterally and temporarily suspended the effectuation of our declaration on our withdrawal from the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and resumed negotiation with IAEA and the North-South dialogue. And, under this special situation, we totally froze the movement of nuclear material within the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to fulfil our commitment to proving the transparency of our nuclear activities and allowed inspection for ensuring the continuity of safeguards in this regard.

Especially, we made a big bold decision to replace the existing graphite-moderated reactors with light water reactors at the expense of the independence of our nuclear power industry, in order to dispel fundamentally the so-called "suspicion of nuclear development" against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

All these sincere efforts, however, have failed to call forth a practical response from the United States side, and the current situation is developing in the opposite direction.

This is attributable to the faithless stance of the United States side, our dialogue partner, towards the talks. Contrary to the principles agreed upon at the past talks, outrageous words threatening and antagonizing the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have rolled off the tongues of official figures of the United States in succession and they are overtly revealing their intention to continue the "team spirit" military manoeuvres, nuclear war exercises against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. On the other hand, they brought the third-stage DPRK-USA Talks, which was to be held within two months, to a deadlock by setting unreasonable preconditions and orchestrated the adoption of a "resolution" laying the blame at our door during the General Conference of IAEA and the United Nations General Assembly.

All these facts show that, over the five months after the talks began, only the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has unilaterally moved to implement the points agreed upon at the talks, and the United States has not moved at all.

The spirit of the agreement at the talks that both sides should move simultaneously on an equal footing has been ignored by the United States side and, in the final analysis, this is the main cause of impasse in the solution of the nuclear problem.

This notwithstanding, the United States is trying to mislead public opinion as if the Democratic People's Republic of Korea were to blame for it. This fosters the suspicion that the United States still pursues a political purpose of stifling our Republic, unwilling to solve the nuclear problem in real earnest. Particularly, it is an act of reversing black and white to cry that the continuity of the safeguards of the nuclear activities of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has been broken.

To guarantee that our nuclear activities will not be oriented to a military purpose until the nuclear problem has completely been solved through the DPRK-USA Talks, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has until now remained faithful to its promise to the United States that it will allow the readjustment and replacement of the inspection cameras of IAEA. Still now the inspection cameras and seals of IAEA remain on the nuclear facilities of our country.

Until now, we have allowed inspection teams of IAEA to change films and batteries of the inspection cameras, confirm their seals and readjust the cameras whenever necessary for IAEA on several occasions, and informed the Agency of our readiness to receive such inspection teams at any time it is requested. Considering the scale and conditions of our nuclear facilities, they can fully confirm only with the cameras that our nuclear activities had nothing to do with a military purpose.

When the cameras were readjusted and replaced in August, nobody was afraid that the continuity of safeguards might be broken. Though we consider that the observation by cameras alone is enough to ensure the continuity of safeguards, we, making allowances for the circumstances of the United States side, clearly manifested our magnanimous stand that the scope of inspection might be expanded and already held an informal negotiation with the United States side and then proposed a working-level negotiation with IAEA.

Nevertheless, the United States and IAEA are claiming that, if the continuity of safeguards is to be ensured, we must accept an overall inspection by IAEA, and set this as a precondition for the opening of the third-stage DPRK-USA Talks.

What the United States and IAEA demand is that we wholly comply with the Safeguard Agreement immediately at the present juncture.

Our full compliance with the Safeguards Agreement means our full return to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

As we made clear in a Statement of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, we declared our withdrawal from the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons because our Republic's supreme interests were in danger owing to the United States nuclear threat and the partiality of IAEA.

The United States came out to the DPRK-USA Talks because it admitted that it could not bring us back to the Treaty without a change in its nuclear threat and hostile policy towards Korea and the DPRK-USA Joint Statement was published against that background. Therefore, the United States, which has put into practice none of its commitments to us, has no face to demand us point-blank to return to the Treaty. This is why the United States, craftily enough, is seeking our substantial return to the Treaty by realizing inspection equivalent to the full compliance with the Safeguards Agreement under the cloak of "continuity of safeguards inspection", avoiding the words of return to the Treaty outwardly.

This increases the suspicion that the United States had intended to coax us with empty talk into return to the Treaty, not completely giving up a nuclear threat to our country and a hostile policy of stifling it from the first.

Under the special circumstances in which we unilaterally and temporarily suspended the effectuation of our withdrawal from the Treaty, there must be a clear distinction between the guarantee of continuity of safeguards and full compliance with the Safeguards Agreement. The full compliance with the Safeguards Agreement must, in any case, be debated and solved in direct links with the United States through future DPRK-USA Talks.

The nuclear problem cannot be solved any time if they try to attribute deliberately our nuclear problem to such working rules as the Safeguards Agreement under the present situation, in which the political factors of our withdrawal from the Treaty still remain.

In a nutshell, the purpose of the United States in demanding only our compliance, itself not moving at all, cannot be construed otherwise than to invent a pretext of sanctions and pressure on us by rendering the situation complicated, not to settle the nuclear problem in actuality.

We make it clear once again that we cannot fully comply with the Safeguards Agreement unless the United States guarantees in deed that it would not try to stifle our system.

The nuclear problem on the Korean peninsula can never be solved through pressure. Only through dialogue and negotiation can it be solved.

We proposed to the United States side the formula of a package solution of the nuclear problem proceeding from the judgement that the major cause of no progress in the solution of the nuclear problem lies in the lack of trust between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States. If the thing is to go well, the questions should be settled one by one with the United States, the assailant, moving first, and us, the sufferer, responding.

But the United States, contrary to its position, is now telling us to move first. This is totally unacceptable. We insist on the formula of a package solution whereby the sides should at least define their work and each side should do its share.

If the third stage of the DPRK-USA Talks are held and an agreement is reached there on the formula of a package solution, a definite prospect for the settlement of the nuclear problem will be opened.

The nuclear problem will be solved smoothly when an agreement is reached on the formula of a package solution and the United States takes a practical action of renouncing the nuclear threat and hostile policy against us and we fully comply with the Safeguards Agreement, remaining committed to the Treaty.

There is no change in our stand to ensure fully the continuity of safeguards until an agreement is reached on the formula of a package solution. Now the matter depends on how the United States responds to our proposal for a package solution, renouncing its hostile policy of stifling the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

This formula will be a touchstone showing whether or not the United States truly has the will to solve the nuclear problem and the will for dialogue.

If the United States does not show a positive response to our proposal, we will have no alternative but to consider that the United States side has no will for a genuine dialogue for the solution of the nuclear problem.

If the International Atomic Energy Agency ignores our sincere proposal for negotiation to ensure the continuity of safeguards and distorts the fact as if the continuity of safeguards in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea had

been broken, it would be considered to be a signal urging the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to quit the Non-Proliferation Treaty promptly.

The ball is in the court of the United States and IAEA.

KANG Sok Ju

UNITED
NATIONS

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22 November 1993

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Agenda items 71, 72, 73 and 79
GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT
REVIEW AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
CONCLUDING DOCUMENT OF THE TWELFTH
SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
RECOMMENDATIONS AND DECISIONS ADOPTED
BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS TENTH
SPECIAL SESSION
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF
INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 11 November 1993 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Corrigendum

The following correction has been requested by the Permanent Mission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations:

Page 4, annex

In the penultimate paragraph, the second sentence should read:

The full compliance with the Safeguards Agreement must, in any case, be debated and solved in direct links with the abandonment of the nuclear threat and stifling policy of the United States through future DPRK-USA talks.

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UNITED NATIONS

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12 November 1993

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 42
THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 12 November 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Recently, our delegation has been under the impression that the opening of Tuzla Airport for humanitarian purposes was imminent. We would be grateful if you could ascertain the status of this subject.

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating the text of the present letter as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 42, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

93-63078 (E) 121193 141193